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Select Tale.

From the Boston Olive Branch.
A PAGE FROM A WOMAN'S HEART:
Or Female Heroism.

'How did you come in possession of this?' said a young man, directing the pawn-broker's attention to a small ruby pin in the show case.

'That? Oh that was brought here last night by a prettish young woman, who seemed to be in a great flutter about the money, and so I bought it of her.'

'How did she look? Had she blue eyes? Was she tall and slender?'

'Lord bless your soul,' said the pawn-broker, 'I have hundreds of 'em in here every day; I never looks at 'em. She was a broken-down lady, I reckon.—Somebody said she lived up that court yonder. Like to redeem the brooch sir?'

'Yes, certainly,' said Ernest; and paying the extortioner five times what he had given for it, he deposited it in his vest-pocket.

'Good God! that Agnes Kairn should come to this,' was his first exclamation on reaching the street. 'That brooch which I've seen sparkle on her snowy neck thousands of times, when I could have willingly kissed the very ground her little feet trod upon; Agnes! a pawn-broker's shop? and he reeled and leaped for support against a jutting wall of the old building. Just then a little girl tripped past, and striking her foot against the kerbstone fell heavily against him. Ernest raised her in a moment, and kissing her little innocent face, was about releasing her, when the thought struck him that she might assist him in his search for Agnes.

'Where do you live, pretty one?' said he, looking in her bright blue eyes.

'I can't tell,' said the child, blushing; my mamma bid me not talk to strangers. Won't you please to put me down sir?'

'Yes, certainly,' said Ernest, as he saw her little lip begin to quiver, 'only tell me your name first.'

'I can't tell,' said she again, with a womanly decision that would have amused him at any other time. So, putting her gently down upon the pavement he prepared to follow her at a distance. There was something in the expression of her face that interested him; that reminded him of one he had loved, oh how deeply! And then he counted the weary years that had intervened since her marriage. Yes it must be her child.

On she went, little Minnie, turning corner after corner, with the speed of an antelope, then disappeared up the small dingy court, into the doorway of a small, black house, never once turning her graceful little head.

Ernest followed; she opened a small door, and forgetting in her haste to close it after her, he heard her say, (almost breathless from speed and agitation,) 'I didn't tell, mamma; I didn't tell; the gentleman asked me my name, and where I lived, but (kiss me, mamma,) I certainly didn't tell him.'

'Dear child,' said her mother, as she gave her a kiss.

That voice! there was but one in the wide world that could so thrill him.

'Oh, mamma! here he is,' said Minnie, as she tried to close the door. 'I certainly didn't tell him,' and she began to sob most piteously.

'Agnes? Ernest! They were simple words to convey so much meaning. Your husband, Agnes, is he dead?—Why do I find you here?'

She shook her head and turned pale. 'What then?' said Ernest, drawing himself up, as if he was already called upon to protect her.

'Dead, to me,' said Agnes, in a low voice.

Ernest took from his pocket a small brooch. 'You must have suffered much ere you would have parted with this, Agnes. It has told me a silent tale of misery that I will not pain your heart to echo. I ask you not of him. It is enough for me that he is living, while you are suffering here. I will not curse him in your presence; but, Agnes, you must give me the right of an old friend to care for you; you must leave this wretched place; and he looked first at her, then at the miserable surroundings.

'Your father, Agnes, does not know of this? Is money still his god?'

Agnes replied only by her tears.

'Tell me! how have you lived?' said Ernest.

She pointed to a small esquire in the corner of the room.

'Slow starvation!' said he, contemptuously. 'This is folly, Agnes. Just look at your position; deserted from ardent motives by those who would rally around you in your hour of trial, wasting your youth and health in humbling yourself for employment to those who can neither understand your position nor appreciate yourself. Agnes, give me, (if I may claim so dear a title,) a

brother's right to provide and care for you.'

Agnes Kairn rose from her chair pale, but calm. 'Listen to me Ernest. What I have been you know; what I am now by God's dark providence you see. That I have suffered more keenly than even you, who read my heart so well, can dream I acknowledge.

'There is nothing that meets my eye that is not coarse and repulsive. I have deprived myself of food, that my child might not hunger. I have toiled till morning for my daily bread. I have no earthly father save in name; but through God's mercy, I have maintained myself, and I would rather starve, than be a burden to any one. Nay, hear me out,' said she, laying her hand upon his arm, as he strode impatiently across the room. 'This poor weary heart is tried and tasked to the utmost. Like Noah's dove, it finds no resting place. Nay, spare your reproaches, and be generous. Think you it cost that heart nothing to turn coldly away and say nay? and her voice trembled and her eyes filled. 'Ernest, my heart may not echo back words of kindness; the love that is born of sorrow is strong, and wild, and deep. Leave me, Ernest. Do not deceive yourself; it is not a brother's heart you offer me. I must toil on unaided by you. The night has been long, tedious and starless; the morning must dawn ere long. I will wait and trust. If I forsake not myself, God will forsake me.'

'Once more, shall I leave you, Agnes?' said the young man, as he took her hand.

'God will it,' was her low reply.

The door closed upon Ernest's retreating figure; then her mother's heart gave way. Covering her face with her hands, she wept long and bitterly; then came a holy calm! a peace that only those who know who are self-conquerors.

And where was that 'earthly father?' He ate and drank and slept; careless who befriended his child; careless of the more than mortal strength she needed to keep that warm and tried heart from yielding to the pressure of poverty, temptation and despair! 'Like as a father loveth his children,' were unmeaning words to poor Agnes.

'This is a very correct translation,' said the pedantic Professor Boggs; 'very well done, Madam; couldn't have done better myself; and that's the highest praise I can bestow upon it! I suppose you expect to be well paid for it, like the rest of our applicants, for this sort of thing?'

'I need all you can give me,' said Agnes, dejectedly; 'it has cost me a week of unrelenting labor.'

'V-e-r-y p-o-o-s-i-b-l-e,' said the Professor, looking at her through his glasses. 'I'm told you are the daughter of old Mr. Kairn; he's a man that's well off; how came you reduced to this extremity?'

(Cruel, avaricious father! the dagger again driven home to that suffering heart by your neglected hand!)

Agnes replied: 'You will excuse me, Sir, from entering into the details of my private history. If the translation pleases you, I shall be happy to dispose of it; if not, I must look elsewhere.'

Mr. Boggs returned it with a stately bow. Agnes found her way into the open air. The excitement of her interview with Ernest, fasting and fatigue, told at last. Her steps became unsteady, her sight failed her; she reeled and fell upon the pavement.

'Drunk!' said one of the bystanders, with a sneer.

'A fallen angel!' said another.

'Take her to the watch-house!' said a third.

'Here, little girl,' said a rowdy lad, seizing a child, who seemed quite bewildered by the crowd, 'don't you want to get a sight of the drunken woman?'

'No, no!' said the child, struggling to free herself as he lifted her above their heads—then, with a piercing shriek, her eye fell on the prostrate form—Oh, it is my mamma! my own dear mamma! she's dead! my mamma is dead! and making her way to her side, she kissed her pale lips and sobbed, and clung to her neck, till there was not a dry eye in the crowd.

'Mr. Kairn,' said a little drapper man as he touched that gentleman's gold-headed cane, 'do you see that crowd yonder?'

'Yes—yes—what of it? A crowd is nothing—what of it?'

'Nothing in particular—only they are looking at your daughter Agnes, who has fainted from fasting and hard work; and your little grand-child is sobbing over her as if her heart would break. Now look here, sir! I respect grey heads; but if it wasn't for that, I'd call you what the Bible calls those who fail to provide for their own households, 'worse than an infidel!'

Now, I'm a rich, childless old man, and I'm going to take her off your hands.—She told my nephew Ernest, when she nobly refused his assistance, that 'if she didn't forsake herself, God wouldn't forsake her; and He hasn't! She's my daughter from this day, sir, and may God forgive your avarice!'

FANNY FERN.

An exchange says an old sheep gave birth to a lamb in Cambridge last week belonging to a widow lady with six legs and fine wool all over her head!—What on earth could a widow do with so many legs? The mention of wool seems to indicate that she was a colored lady.

Wanted—A thin man, who has been used to the business of collecting, to crawl through key holes, and find debtors who are never at home. Salary, nothing for the first year, to be doubled each year afterwards.

LAWS OF OHIO.

[PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.]

[No. 10.]

AN ACT supplementary to the act "to provide for the organization of cities and incorporated villages," passed May 3, 1852.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That whenever it may be necessary for any city to provide grounds and erect thereon a court house, jail or public offices for the use of the county within which it may be situated, it shall and may be lawful for the council of such city to borrow such an amount of money as may be required then and for that purpose to issue the bonds of the city for bearing such ratio of interest and payable at such time and place as to the council shall seem proper and pledge the faith of the city the payment thereof; provided however that all moneys so borrowed shall be used and applied exclusively to the purchase of the ground and the erection of the buildings thereon as aforesaid and to no other purpose whatever.

Sec. 2. For the purpose of paying the interest upon the loan provided for in the last section, and also the principal when the same shall fall due, the council of such city is hereby authorized in addition to the other taxes allowed by law to levy and assess all such taxes as may from time to time be necessary for that purpose which taxes shall be certified to the county auditor, and collected in the same manner as other taxes of said city.

Sec. 3. That section forty-six of the act entitled an act "to provide for the organization of cities and incorporated villages," passed May 3, 1852, be so amended as to read as follows:

Sec. 46. No order directing the opening of a new road, street or alley or the taking of any land for the improvement straightening or changing any road street or alley shall be made by the said trustees unless they shall all concur therein, and no order shall be made for the improvement or repairs of any road, street or alley, except on the petition of two thirds of the resident owners of the lots of land through or by which such road, street or alley, or part thereof to be improved or repaired shall pass.

Sec. 4. That section forty-six of the act entitled an act "to provide for the organization of cities and incorporated villages," passed May third one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two be and the same is hereby repealed.

JAMES C. JOHNSON.

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

WILLIAM MEDILL.

President of the Senate.

March 12, 1853.

[No. 11.]

AN ACT concerning Divorce and Alimony.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That the several Courts of Common Pleas in this State, shall have the cognizance of granting divorces, for the following causes:

First: Where either of the parties had a former wife or husband living, at the time of solemnizing the second marriage.

Second: Where either of the parties shall have been willfully absent from the other three years.

Third: Adultery.

Fourth: Impotency.

Fifth: Extreme cruelty.

Sixth: Fraudulent contract.

Seventh: Gross neglect of duty.

Eighth: Habitual drunkenness, for three years.

Ninth: Where either party has been or shall hereafter be sentenced to imprisonment and actually imprisoned in the penitentiary of this State, or state prison of any other State or Territory of the United States, or District of Columbia, for any violation of the laws of the United States; or where either party has been or shall hereafter be sentenced to imprisonment and actually imprisoned in the penitentiary of this State, or in the penitentiary of any other State or Territory of the United States, or in the District of Columbia, for any crime or offense against the laws of the United States, or of the District of Columbia, or of the District of Columbia; provided, such crime or offense against the laws of this State, Territory, or District of Columbia, be or may be the same character or grade as is or may be by the laws of this State punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary; and, provided, also, that all applications for divorces under the ninth clause of this section, shall be made during the imprisonment of the adverse party.

Sec. 2. That in addition to the causes of divorce already declared in this act, the several Courts of Common Pleas of this State shall have power to grant a divorce in favor of a party applying for the same whenever it shall be made to appear that the husband or wife, of such party has obtained a decree of divorce in any of the courts, of any other State, by virtue of which the party who shall have obtained such decree shall have been released from the obligation of the marriage contract while the same remains binding upon the other party.

Sec. 3. That in all cases where a divorce shall be applied for, the complainant shall file his or her petition in the office of the Clerk of the Court of the proper county, at least two months before the sitting of said court, which petition shall in all cases distinctly set forth the true cause of complaint, and if the adverse party is a resident of the county in which the petition is filed, the Clerk of said Court shall issue a summons directed to the sheriff of the county, which together with a copy of the petition, shall be served on the adverse party at least six weeks before the

sitting of said Court; but if the party defendant is not a resident of the county in which the petition shall be filed, then notice shall be given of the pendency of said petition by publication in some newspaper of general circulation, for the term of six consecutive weeks, which notice shall contain the substance and prayer of said petition, and in such case a summons and a copy of the petition shall forthwith on the filing of said petition, be deposited in the post-office, directed to the party defendant, at his or her place of residence, unless it shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of said Court, by affidavit or otherwise, that such residence is neither known to said applicant, nor can with reasonable diligence be ascertained by him or her; or if the adverse party shall reside in any other county of this State, the applicant may, at his or her election, give notice by service of a summons and copy of the petition, which service shall be made at least six weeks before the sitting of said Court; provided, that nothing in this act shall be so construed as to prevent a hearing or decision of the cause at the first term after the petition shall be filed.

Sec. 4. The party by such summons shall be required to appear and answer said petition, which answer shall be received without oath, and if the party complained of shall not appear, or, appearing, shall admit or deny the allegations in said petition, the court shall thereupon proceed to hear and determine the same, and if, upon hearing any or all of the charges in said petition to be confined to the causes enumerated in the first section of this act, it shall, by disinterested testimony, be proved to the satisfaction of said court the marriage contract dissolved, and both of the parties released from the obligations of the same, provided, that the dissolution of such marriage shall in no wise affect the legitimacy of the children thereof; and the court shall make such order for the deposition, care and maintenance of the children of such marriage, if any there be, as shall be just and equitable.

Sec. 5. That upon the hearing of petitions for divorce, the court may permit proofs of the admissions of the parties to be received in evidence, carefully excluded such as they shall find reason to believe have been obtained by connivance, fraud, coercion, or other improper means.

Sec. 6. That in all cases where an application is made for a divorce, under the provisions of this act, proof of cohabitation and reputation of the marriage of the parties shall be admitted, and at the discretion of the court or jury trying the cause, may be received as sufficient evidence of such marriage, any law, usage or custom to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 7. That where a divorce shall be granted, by reason of the aggression of the husband, the wife shall be restored to all her lands, tenements and hereditaments, not previously disposed of, and to her maiden name if she so desires, and shall be allowed such alimony out of her husband's real and personal property, as the court shall think reasonable, having due regard to the property which came to him by marriage, and the value of his real and personal estate, at the time of said divorce, which alimony may be allowed to her in real, or personal property, or both, or by decreeing to her such sum of money, payable either in gross, or in installments, as the court may deem just and equitable, and if the wife survive her husband she shall also be entitled to her right of dower in the real estate of her husband, not allowed to her as alimony, of which he was seized at any time during the coverture and to which she had not relinquished her right of dower; but if the divorce shall arise by reason of the aggression of the wife, she shall be barred of all right of dower in the lands of which her husband shall be seized at the time of the filing of the petition for divorce, or which he may thereafter acquire, whether there be issue or not, and the court shall order to her, restoration of the whole of her lands, tenements or hereditaments not previously disposed of, and also such share of the husband's real or personal property, or both, as to such court may appear just and equitable.

Sec. 8. That all applications for divorce, or for alimony, under the provisions of this act, shall be made in the county, where the complainant, bona fide, resides, at the time of making such application, or in the county, where the cause of complaint arose or took place; and the court shall hear and determine the same, whether the marriage took place, or the cause of divorce occurred within the State or elsewhere: Provided, the petitioner shall be a resident of the State, at least one year next before the filing of his or her petition in the clerk's office of said court.

Sec. 9. That the said court shall have power to grant alimony to the wife for her sustenance during the pendency of a petition for divorce filed for any of the causes aforesaid.

Sec. 10. That the wife may file her petition as aforesaid in the Court of Common Pleas for alimony alone, without the prayer for the dissolution of the marriage contract for the following causes, to wit:—First, Adultery; second, Gross neglect of duty; third, Abandonment of the wife without a good cause; fourth, When there is a separation in consequence of ill-treatment on the part of the husband; fifth, habitual drunkenness; and sixth, Confinement in the penitentiary of Ohio, or of the penitentiary or State prison of any of the United States or either of the territories thereof, for any crime or offense of the same character or grade as is or may be by the laws of this State punished with imprisonment.

comment in the penitentiary, in which case the application shall be made while the husband is so confined.

Sec. 11. The proceedings on said petition for alimony alone shall in all respects be conducted as in applications for divorce under the provisions of this act, and the said Court shall upon satisfactory proof of any or all the charges in said petition make such order for the disposition, care and maintenance of the children of such marriage, if any there be, as shall be just and reasonable, and restore to the wife all her lands, tenements and hereditaments not previously disposed of, and shall give judgment in her favor for such alimony out of her husband's real and personal property as may be just and equitable, to be allowed to her in real or personal property, or both, or in moneys payable either in gross or in installments, and the Court shall also by their said judgment vest in her the right and power to acquire, hold, manage and dispose of property, money, and choses in action, and to bring and maintain suits in her own behalf free from the control or interference of her said husband; or the same may be vested in trustees for her use and benefit.

Sec. 12. That when the wife shall file her petition under the provisions of this act, praying for a divorce from her husband, or for alimony alone, the residence of her husband shall not be so construed as to preclude her from the provisions of this act.

Sec. 13. A change of venue shall be allowed by any court in which any petition for the hearing and determination of the same upon the petitioner making application therefor and making an affidavit that in his or her behalf a fair and impartial hearing and determination cannot be had before the Court in which the petition is filed and in case of such change of venue the cause shall be removed to any county of the same judicial district for hearing and determination.

Sec. 14. That any married woman may file her petition in the Court of Common Pleas, setting forth that her husband, from habitual intemperance or any other cause, is about to waste and squander the property, legal or equitable, money, credits and choses in action to which she is entitled in her own right, or any part thereof, or is proceeding fraudulently to convert the same, or any part thereof, to his own use, for the purpose of placing the same beyond her reach and depriving her of the benefit thereof, and the court, upon the hearing of the case, may enjoin the husband from disposing of or otherwise interfering with such property, moneys, credits, and choses in action, and may appoint a receiver to manage and control the same for the benefit of the wife, and may also make such other order in the premises as they may deem just and proper, and upon the filing of such petition a provisional injunction may be allowed as in other cases; and such petition shall be filed in the county where said petitioner resides, and the husband of said petitioner shall be made a party defendant to said petition in the same manner as is provided for by the second section of this act, in the case of a petition for divorce.

Sec. 15. In all applications for divorce, or for alimony alone, and in cases where the petition is filed under the eleventh section of this act, where the witnesses shall reside in the county in which the application is made, or the petition filed, they shall be examined, in open court, but if they shall reside without the county, or are unable to attend court, their deposition may be taken as in other cases, but when the adverse party shall not reside within the county where the application or petition is pending, or in an adjoining county, or shall not have an attorney residing in the county where such application or petition is pending, or in an adjoining county, the usual notice of the time and place of taking such depositions, shall not be required, but in such case, notice of the time and place of taking such depositions, shall be given by publication in some newspaper circulating in the county where the case is pending for three consecutive weeks before the time of taking such depositions, and a copy of such notice shall at or before the first public sitting thereof be deposited in the post office, properly directed to the party defendant, at his or her place of residence, when such residence is known to the petitioner, or can with reasonable diligence be ascertained by him or her.

Sec. 16. That in the case of petition for divorce, or petition for alimony alone, no appeal shall be allowed from any judgment or order of the Court of Common Pleas to the district court.

Sec. 17. That in cases arising under the eleventh section of this act, either party may appeal from any final judgment or order of the Court of Common Pleas to the District Court, as in other cases; but when such appeal is taken by the petitioner, she shall not be required to give bond.

Sec. 18. That the act entitled "An act concerning divorce and alimony," passed March 6th, A. D. 1840, an act entitled "An act to amend an act concerning divorce and alimony," passed March 29th, 1841, and an act entitled "An act to amend the act concerning divorce and alimony," passed March 6th, 1840, which was passed March 3, A. D. 1843, and an act entitled "An act to amend the act concerning divorce and alimony," passed March 6th, 1840 which was passed March 2, A. D. 1846, and also an act entitled "An act authorizing the granting of alimony," passed March 24th, 1851, be and the same are hereby repealed; provided, that all causes of divorce or alimony now existing under the provisions of the acts

aforesaid are hereby expressly reserved and protected but in all cases now pending or hereafter commenced under said acts the proceedings shall be conducted according to the provisions of this act.

JAMES C. JOHNSON.

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

WILLIAM MEDILL.

President of the Senate.

March 11, 1853.

I hereby certify that the foregoing laws are correctly copied from copies certified by the Secretary of State.

JOHN STEPHENSON.

Auditor, of Jackson County.

"My Wife is the Cause of it."

It is now more than forty years ago that Mr. L— called at the house of Mr. B— one very cold morning, on his way to—

"Sir," said the Doctor, "the weather is very frosty, will you not take 'something to drink,' before you start?"

In that early day, ardent spirits were deemed indispensable to warmth in winter. When commencing a journey, and at every stopping place along the road, the traveller always used intoxicating drinks to keep him warm.

"No," said Mr. L—, "I never touch anything of that kind, and I will tell you the reason: my wife is the cause of it."

I had been in the habit of meeting some of our neighbors every evening, for the purpose of playing cards. We assembled at each other's shop, and liquors were introduced. After a while we met not so much for playing as drinking, and I used to return home late in the evening more or less intoxicated. My wife at ways met me at the door, affectionately, and when I chided her for sitting up so late for me, she kindly replied, "I prefer doing so, for I cannot sleep when you are out."

"This always troubled me; I wished in my heart that she would only begin to scold me, for then I could have retorted and relieved my conscience. But she always met me with the same gentle and loving spirit."

"Things passed on thus for months, when I at last resolved that I would, by remaining very late and returning much intoxicated, provoke her displeasure so much as to cause her to lecture me, when I meant to answer her with severity, and thus by creating another issue between us, unburthen my bosom of its present trouble."

"I returned in such a plight about four o'clock in the morning. She met me at the door with her usual tenderness, and said, 'Come in, husband; I have just been making a warm fire for you, because I knew you would be cold. Take off your boots and warm your feet, and here is a cup of hot coffee.'

"Doctor, that was too much. I could not endure it any longer, and I resolved that moment that I would never touch another drop while I lived, and I never will."

He never did. He lived and died practicing total abstinence from all intoxicating drinks, in a village where intemperance has ravaged as much as any other in this State.

That man was my father, and that woman my mother. The fact above related I received from the Doctor himself, when on a visit to my native village, not long since.

May we not safely assert, that were there more wives like my blessed mother, there would be fewer confirmed drunkards.

Rich Examination.

The following racy examination, of a candidate for admission to the bar, is taken from an Eastern Law Journal, and is so decided a hit, that we put it all once more. The examination commences:

'Do you smoke?'

'I do, sir.'

'Have you a spare cigar?'

'Yes, sir,' (extending a short six.)

'Now, sir, what is the first duty of a lawyer?'

'To collect fees.'

'Right. What is the second?'

'To increase the number of his clients.'

'When does your position towards your clients change?'

'When making a bill of cost.'

'Explain.'

'When they occupy the antagonistic position; I assume the character of plaintiff and they defendants.'

'A suit decided, how do you stand with the lawyer conducting the other side?'

'Che k by jowl.'

'Enough, sir, you promise to become an ornament to your profession, and I wish you success. Now are you aware of the duty you owe me?'

'I am, sir.'

'Describe it.'

'It is to invite you to drink.'

'But suppose I decline.'

(Candidate scratching his head.)

'There is no instance of the kind on record in the books! I cannot answer the question.'

'You are right; and the confidence with which you make the assertions, shows that you have read the laws attentively. Let's take a drink, we will sign your certificate.'

A storekeeper in Iowa advertises long pink eyed potatoes, as 'elongated tubers with scabiotic optics.' That fellow must have been educated by one of Gov. Slade's School Marms.

The last arrival from Europe announces a distinguished arrival as follows:

'Queen Victoria has another son.—Mother and child doing well.'

Development of the Lungs.

Each has been said and written upon diet, eating and drinking; but I don't recollect ever noticing a remark in any, written upon breathing. Many, and especially ladies in easy circumstances, contract a destructive mode of breathing. They suppress their breathing, and contract the habit of short, quick breathing, not carrying half way down the chest, and scarcely expanding the lower portions of the chest at all. Lacing the bottom of the chest, also greatly increases this evil, and confirms a bad habit of breathing. Children that move about a good deal in the open air, and in no way faced, breath deep and full to the chest, and every part of it. So also with out door laborers and persons who take a good deal of exercise in the open air, because the lungs give us the power of action, and the more exercise we take, especially out of doors, the larger the lungs become, and the less liable to disease.—

In occupations that require standing; keep the body straight. If at a table, let it be high and raised up, nearly to the arm pits, so as not to require you to stoop; you will find the employment much easier—not one half so fatiguing—while